JANUARY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2955.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1787.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Substance of a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between his Britannic Majesty and the Most Christian King, concluded at Versailles on the 26th of September, 1786, by the Right Honorable William Eden, and the Sieur Joseph Mathias Gerard de Rayneval, Knight, &c. &c. &c. appointed by their respective Sovereigns for negotiating the said treaty.

THE preamble sets forth, That his Britannic Majesty, and the Most Christian King, being equally desirous of consolidating a good understanding between their respective subjects, conceive that the most effectual means to attain that desirable end, would be to establish such a system of commerce as would tend to the mutual convenience of the subjects of both kingdoms, and on such a basis of reciprocity as might, by discontinuing the prohibitions and duties which have hitherto been levied, afford the most essential advantages to the industry and manufactures of both kingdoms, and effectually destroy illicit trade. For this desirable purpose the Kings of Great-Britain and France have severally nominated and appointed the Ministers abovenamed, who have agreed on a variety of articles, of which the following is the substance:

There shall be an entirely perfect and reciprocal trade and navigation between their respective subjects in the European dominions of both potentates, on such conditions as hereafter agreed on.

For the future and better security of this good correspondence, it is agreed, that in case of any rupture hereafter between the high contracting parties which is not to be considered as such till a recal shall take place of their respective Ambassadors) the subjects of each country shall enjoy the privileges of remaining and trading in the domminions of the other; and twelve months shall be respectively allowed them to depart, with their property, in case their removal be thought necessary.

The subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and those of the Most Christian King, shall not, directly or indirectly, act hostilely against each other, nor receive commissions of any kind from powers who may be enemies to either party. For this purpose prohibitions shall be published in all the territories of each power, on pain of the most severe punishment to the offenders, besides making restitution to the parties injured. No letters of reprisal shall be granted by either power, unless where justice is denied or delayed; and this denial or delay shall not be considered as founded, excepting where the petition of the party who applies for the letters of reprisal shall be made known the Minister acting for the power against whose subjects such letters of reprisal are issued, that within four months, at the most, he may prove that no such denial or delay has actually taken place, or procure satisfaction for the injury sustained.

The subjects of both countries shall have free liberty, without any kind of passport, to enter and depart from any of the territories whatsoever of the respective Sovereigns, fortified or otherwise, situated in Europe, and therein to purchase whatever may be necessary for their convenience or subsistance, provided they conform to the established laws of such country.

The subjects and ships of either country, with such part of their cargoes as may be unprohibited, are granted permission to approach and enter the ports, rivers, cities, &c. of the other, situate in Europe, and remain there, without restriction as to time.—They are also mutually allowed to reside there, and purchase whatever merchandize they please, either from the maker or vender. They may also keep in warehouses, merchandize brought from other places, and not be obliged to expose the same to sale in a public fair or market. They are not to be subject to any duties in consideration of such privileges, excepting agreeable to this treaty, or which the subjects of both parties shall themselves be liable to. They shall respectively have full liberty to remove themselves, families and effects (after paying the usual duties) wherever they may think proper.——*Free liberty* shall be allowed with respect to religion; and the subjects of one kingdom, dying in the territories of the other, shall be allowed convenient places of interment; nor shall the funerals or tombs of the deceased be disturbed. All the laws of the respective kingdoms shall remain in force and be put in execution, relative either to navigation or trade, excepting where the present treaty specifies to the contrary.

The following Tariff has been agreed on, in order to fix on a permanent foundation the Trade between the two Nations.

French wines directly from France, to pay no more duty than Portugal wines.

Wines, imported directly from that country to Ireland, to pay no more than at present.

French vinegar, which now pays a duty of 67l. 5s. 4d. 12-20ths, English money, per ton, by the present treaty is not to pay any more per ton than 31l. 18s. 10d. 16-20ths English.

French brandies, which now pay 9s. 6d. 12-20ths per gallon, English money and measure, shall only pay 7s.

Olive oil, directly from France, shall pay no more than the most favoured nations now pay for the same article.

Beer to pay, reciprocally, a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Cabinet ware and turnery, cutlery and hardware, and all articles made of iron, steel, copper and brass, shall be classed, and ten per cent. ad valorem be the highest duty paid.

Cottons of all sorts, manufactured in either country, and knit or wove woollens, hosiery included, shall pay, in each kingdom, an import duty of twelve per cent. ad valorem. Cotton or woollen manufactures, mixed with silk, are still to remain prohibited on both sides.

Five shillings, English, shall be paid as a reciprocal import duty on cambricks and lawns for every demy piece of seven yards and three quarters, English measure; and linens manufactured of hemp or flax, in the European dominions of either sovereign, are to pay no higher duties in Great-Britain or France, than linens made in Flanders or Holland now pay when imported into Great-Britain; and linens of French or Irish manufacture, are not to pay any higher duties than linens now pay which are made in Holland, and imported in Ireland.

All articles of sadlery to pay reciprocally fifteen per cent. ad valorem, as an impost duty.

Gauzes to pay ten per cent. ditto.

Milinary, made of lawn, cambrick, gauze, or muslin, twelve per cent. ditto, and unspecified articles therein used to pay the same as the most favoured nations.

Twelve per cent. ad valorem, to be paid on earthen ware, porcelain, and pottery.

Twelve per cent. ad valorem to be paid on all plate glass and glass-ware.

On beer, linens of all sorts, printed or dyed, plate glass and glass ware, the King of Great-Britain reserves to himself the right of countervailing, by additional duties, the internal duties now laid on the raw materials.

His Most Christian Majesty reserves to himself the same right respecting beer, iron and cotton.

For securing the receipt of these imposts, on the value of the articles above specified, the contracting parties will concert together on the most effectual means; and should there be any errors in the said tariff, they will agree in causing them to be rectified.

Merchandize, not particularised, shall pay reciprocally the import and export duties now payable by the most favoured European nations.

Ships of the subjects of either power are respectively to enjoy all the advantage of the most favoured nations, the subjects of the contracting parties shall enjoy the same without prejudice to the advantages they reserve to themselves, viz. France in favour of Spain, by family compact, 1761: and England, by convention between England and Portugal, 1703.

In order that every person may know with certainty the customs, imposts, import and export duties, abovementioned, and to prevent difficulties and disputes, the particulars of the same are to be publicly affixed in all the trading cities, towns, &c. in the respective dominions of both powers. And all officers whatsoever, who shall demand or receive any fee or reward, otherwise than allowed by the said agreement, shall make restoration of the same to the party who gave it him, and suffer the punishment the law prescribes.

Merchandizes shall not be confiscated or inspected, under pretence of fraud or defect, or imperfection in working them, &c. but the buyer and seller shall fix on them what price they may think proper.

Merchandizes from and imported into France by British subjects, in carts, chests, &c. shall only pay a duty according to the real weight of such merchandizes: and the weights of the packages shall be deducted, as has been hitherto the custom in England.

Should any master of a ship, or any other person acting for him, make a mistake in entering her cargo, neither ship nor cargo shall be liable to confiscation for such mistake; and the owners of the goods omitted to be entered shall be entitled to the same, on only paying the accustomed duties provided there be not any reason to suspect fraud: nor shall the merchant or master of such ship be subject to any penalty, by reason of such omission, if the goods omitted in the declaration should not have been landed before such declaration was made.

Should either power establish prohibitions, or increase the imported duties on goods or merchandize of the growth or manufactures of the other, not above specified, the same shall be general, and not confined to the subjects of either of the contracting parties but operate equally on the subjects of the most favoured European nations, and in case of revoking prohibitions, diminishing such duties in favour of any other European nation, the same general system shall be adhered to: the cases reserved in the treaty to be always excepted.

The capitation tax, or hard money, paid in England by French subjects, and a duty paid by English subjects in France, called *argent du chef*, to be no longer demanded in either country.

Should either power think proper to grant bounties for encouraging the exportation of articles, the natural manufactures or produce of the soil, the other party may add to the present duties on merchandize imported into his dominions, a duty equal to the said bounty. This stipulation not to affect drawbacks allowed on exportation.

As soon as laws can be passed in Great-Britain for securing to the subjects of his most Christian Majesty the reciprocal advantages of this treaty, the advantages hereby granted to his Britannic Majesty's subjects shall take place.

The same with respect to Ireland.

Ships of his Britannic majesty arriving in the dominions of France from Great-Britain or Ireland, or any other foreign port, not to pay freight or any similar duty. French ships are also to be exempted, in the British dominions, from the duty of five shillings, or any other charge of the same kind.

Privateers, not subjects to either nation, or unfriendly to either, are not to arm their ships in the ports of either kingdom, or dispose of any property they have made prize of; nor to purchase more provisions than may be necessary for their voyage to the nearest port in the country they belong to.

Should any dispute arise between the commander of a ship and his crew, in any port of either power, no more shall be required by the magistrate, of the party accused, than his giving to the accuser a declaration (the magistrate witnessing the same) binding him to answer that matter before a proper magistrate in his own country; and this being done, it will be unlawful for the seamen to desert, or by any other means to impede the commander in the prosecution of his voyage.

Merchants may transact business, or correspond by letters, in what language they please. In case of dispute, a merchant shall not be obliged to bring all his books into court, but to expose only such parts as may be necessary to determine the matter in question; nor can the said books be taken from the hands of the owners, but in cases of bankruptcy. British subjects are not obliged to use stamped paper except for their day books, which, as evidence in case of a law suit, all persons trading in France are to observe, and which is to be attested or indorsed, gratis, by the judge.

All merchants, commanders of ships, and other British subjects, within the European dominions of his Most Christian Majesty, may manage their own affairs themselves, or by whom they think proper to appoint, and not be obliged to employ an interpreter or broker. Masters of ships at Bourdeaux, or any other port, may load or unload their vessels themselves, or employ whoever they please for that purpose; and not be obliged to employ persons appointed by public authority for the transaction of that business. Nor shall they be obliged to unload into other vessels, or take them into their own, or wait for their being loaded a greater length of time than they may think proper. French subjects, in the British European dominions, to enjoy, of course, the same reciprocal advantages.

Ships of either party, being laden, forced by stress of weather into the ports of the other, or otherwise coming to land, shall not be obliged to unlade their cargoes, or pay any duty, unless they do so voluntarily. They may, however (having previously obtained permission from the proper officer) dispose of such part of their cargoes as may be necessary to defray the expences of victualling or refitting, and not to pay duty for more than such parts as shall actually be disposed of.

The ships of either power shall be permitted to sail to and from the ports or places of those who may be at war with the other party, without any molestation or any distinction being made who are proprietors of the merchandizes therein contained, whether such ships are bound to or from the ports of such enemy, and whether the said ships are bound from one port of the said enemy to another. Every article found on board ships belonging to the subjects of the respective powers are to be considered as free, though all or part of the lading shall belong to the enemies of the contracting parties (contraband goods excepted) and even be intended for the succour of their enemies. Persons on board free ships, though enemies to both, or either party, to enjoy the same liberty, unless they are soldiers.

All merchandizes, not contraband, to enjoy the same liberty of commerce and navigation.

All implements of war, of what kind soever they may be, are to be considered as contraband.

Cloth, manufactures woven of wool, cotton, flax, silk, or other materials, wearing apparel and clothes, with the materials they are composed of, tin, lead, iron, brass, copper, coals, wheat, barley, and other kinds of corn and pulse, spices of all sorts, smoaked and salted fish, tobacco, butter and cheese, oil, wines, sugars, beer, salts of all sorts, gold coined and uncoined, and generally all things which serve for the sustenance of life, are not to be considered as prohibited. Cotton, ropes of all sorts, cables, sails, sail cloths, hemp, tallow, pitch, tar, rosin, anchors, or any parts thereof, ship masts, planks, boards and beams of what wood soever, all things necessary for building and repairing ships and all other articles not formed or prepared for the purposes of war, shall not be considered as contraband or prohibited, but may be transported or carried even to places belonging to the enemies of either party, provided such place shall not at that time be actually besieged.

To prevent all misunderstandings, should either of the contracting powers be at war, the ships belonging to the subjects of the other must be furnished with passports, expressive of a particular description of the ship, her master or commander, &c. and the said passports to be made out in a form prescribed. They shall be recalled every year, in case the ship returns in that time, otherwise the same shall continue in force. Certificates are also to be provided, containing the particulars of the cargo, the place the ship sailed from, and where she is bound to, in order to ascertain whether any goods considered by this treaty as prohibited, are on board.

Ships of the subjects of either kingdom, coming to the sea coasts of the other, but not being desirous of entering a port, or disposing of their cargoes, shall not be obliged to give an account of their lading, unless there is very sufficient ground for suspecting that they have prohibited or contraband goods on board, intended for the enemies of either party.

Should the ships of the subjects of the contracting parties, on the sea coasts or the high seas, meet with any man of war or privateer belonging to the respective dominions of the said powers, the said ships of war and privateers are to keep out of cannon shot, and only send a boat with two or three men to inspect the passports of such trading ship or vessel; and in case it shall be found a proper passport, she is not, on any consideration, to be molested.

Merchants ships going to the port of an enemy of either party, if suspected, must exhibit their passports, and certificates that no prohibited goods are on board.

Should the party producing the certificates, describing her lading, discover any contraband or prohibited articles, designed for the enemies of the other, it shall be unlawful to break the hatches of such ship, whether she belongs to English or French subjects, or to open or remove the smallest parcel of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore, in presence of the officers of the admiralty court, and an inventory be made of the same. But (unless the court of admiralty shall have pronounced judgment of confiscation against the same) there shall not be any allowance to dispose thereof, and the ship itself, and such parts of her cargoe as are not prohibited, are to be deemed free, and not detained on any pretence whatever.

Property belonging to the subjects of either party, laden on board a ship belonging to an enemy of the other, to be confiscated

the ſame as if belonging to the enemy himſelf, though ſuch property may not come under that deſcription of contraband, excepting they were put on board before the declaration of war, or order for repriſals; or within the following limits, viz. If put on board within two months after ſuch declaration, between Archangel, St. Peterſburgh and the Scilly iſlands, and between the ſaid iſlands and Gibraltar, or ten weeks in the Mediterranean, and eight months in any other place in the world. In theſe caſes they ſhall not be forfeited; nor ſhall they, on the other hand, if contraband, be carried to the enemy's ports.

Commanders of ſhips of war or privateers, belonging to both powers, ſhall have ſtrict orders not to do any injury to the other party; and in caſe of diſobeying the ſaid orders, to be puniſhed, and make ample ſatisfaction.

Commanders of privateers, carrying no more than one hundred and fifty men, to give bond in fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, and thoſe carrying a greater number than one hundred and fifty, to give bond in three thouſand pounds, that they will make ſatisfaction for the damages done by themſelves, or thoſe employed under them, under penalty likewiſe of having their commiſſions annulled.

The contracting powers to give effectual orders for the adminiſtration of juſtice, concerning prizes in the admiralty courts by competent judges, unintereſted in the cauſes in diſpute.

Commanders of ſhips of war not to exact from merchants ſhips any other verification than their certificates and paſſports. Should ſuch paſſports or certificates be wanting, and it be made appear from other teſtimonies that it belongs to Britiſh or French ſubjects, and not carrying contraband goods to the enemy of the other, in that caſe it ſhall not be confiſcated, but be allowed to proceed to the place of its deſtination.

Should the maſter named in the paſſport die, or be removed, and another be put in his place, the ſame paſſports ſhall continue in full force.

A ſhip or goods, having remained in the enemy's poſſeſſion twenty-four hours, ſhall not, for that reaſon only, be confidered as prize; but if they ought to be reſtored on other accounts, they may be reclaimed by the owners.

Should the miniſter of either power reſiding at the court of the other, complain of the injuſtice of any ſentence given, the ſame ſhall be reviſed by their reſpective councils, unleſs they ſhall have already decided thereon. Juſtice to be done in the ſpace of three months; but the goods in diſpute not to be diſpoſed of, the reviſion thereof ſtill being undetermined, unleſs by conſent of both parties.

Should difficulties ariſe about the legality of prizes, and the diſpute be put to judicial deciſion, the goods ſhall be unſhipped, an inventory and appraiſement made, and ſecurity be acquired from the perſon making the prize, to pay the coſts, in caſe ſuch prize ſhould not be declared lawful. Security, in the other caſe, muſt be had from the claimant, for paying the value of the prize, in caſe of the capture's being declared legal. Theſe ſecurities being given reſpectively, the prize ſhall be delivered to the claimant. But ſhould the claimant refuſe ſuch ſecurity, the prize ſhall be given to the captor, in caſe he gives ſecurity to pay the full value of the prize, if it ſhall be pronounced unlawful. In either caſe, the judge's ſentence not to be delayed in its execution by reaſon of any appeal from either claimant or captor.

Should any merchant ſhips be wrecked on the coaſts of either kingdom, whatever ſhall be ſaved therefrom ſhall be reſtored to the owners, paying only ſuch rate of ſalvage as ſhall be ſettled on both ſides; each nation, however, reſerving to itſelf its own rights and cuſtoms, the abolition or modification of which ſhall be treated upon in caſes where they ſhall be contrary to the regulations of this treaty. Perſons inhumanly taking advantages of the unfortunate ſufferers, in caſes of ſhipwreck, to be ſeverely puniſhed.

Subjects of either kingdom may employ ſuch attornies, advocates, ſolicitors, notaries and factors, as they pleaſe, which are to be appointed by the ordinary judges.

Neither power to receive into their ports, ſea robbers or pirates, nor permit their ſubjects to afford them any aſſiſtance or ſupport, but rather to do all in their power to bring them, and whoever may aſſiſt or conceal them, to puniſhment. And all veſſels and goods, which have been taken by ſuch pirates, and brought into the ports of either kingdom, even if ſold to others (provided the fact be fully proved) ſhall be reſtored to the original owners, or their agents. All ſhips and merchandize which may be reſcued from any pirates on the high ſeas, ſhall be delivered to the officers of the cuſtoms in ſome port of either kingdom, in order that they may be fully reſtored to the owner, as ſoon as he ſhall make proof of ſuch veſſel or goods being actually his property.

Men of war and privateers of either kingdom may take the veſſels and goods captured from their enemies, to what port or place they think proper, without paying fees either to the judges or admiralty officers; nor ſhall ſuch prizes, if brought into the ports of either kingdom, be arreſted or detained; but the commander of ſuch ſhip of war, having ſhewn his commiſſion, be permitted to ſail at pleaſure for the place mentioned in ſuch commiſſion for his prizes to be taken to. No ſhelter to be given in the ports of one power to ſuch ſhips as have made prizes on the ſubjects of the other. Should ſuch ſhips, however, be driven in by ſtreſs of weather, they ſhall be obliged to depart as ſoon as poſſibly they can with ſafety.

No ſhips or goods of one power to be taken within cannon ſhot of the coaſts or rivers in the dominions of the other; and in caſe of ſuch a circumſtance happening, the two powers will unite their force and authority that the damage ſhall be made good.

Their Majeſties engage, that in caſe the captors of veſſels ſhall be proved to have uſed any torture of the ſubjects of either party, who may be on board the veſſels captured, ſuch veſſel, with every perſon and thing on board, ſhall be declared free; and the perpetrators of ſuch barbarities, and their acceſſaries, be moſt ſeverely puniſhed without reſpect of perſons.

After the ſignature of this treaty, the two powers are to agree upon appointing conſuls, upon the places of their eſtabliſhment, and the nature of their functions.

The ſubjects of either power in the dominions of the other, ſhall enjoy, in every reſpect whatſoever, the ſame privileges as the moſt favoured nations do now or may hereafter enjoy.

Should any inconveniencies or contraventions, through inadvertency or otherwiſe, ariſe concerning the obſervation of this treaty, ſuch inconveniencies or contraventions ſhall not interfere with the friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two powers; but the treaty ſhall ſubſiſt in full force, a proper remedy to be procured for removing the inconvenience, and making reparation for the contraventions; and if the ſubjects of either power be found in fault, they only ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed for ſuch offence.

Their Majeſties reſerve to themſelves, reſpectively, the right of reviſing this treaty after twelve years, to be computed from the time that laws are paſſed in England and Ireland for carrying the ſame into execution, and make ſuch alterations for the advantages of their reſpective ſubjects, as time or circumſtances may render neceſſary. The ſaid reviſion to be completed in twelve months, after the preſent treaty ſhall be void; but, in that caſe, the friendſhip and harmony of the two nations ſhall not be interrupted.

This treaty to be ratified in two months, at moſt, after the plenipotentaries ſhall have exchanged ſignatures.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Lower-Darby township, Cheſter county, the firſt of November laſt, Two Stray RAMS, marked with a ſlit in the near ear. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Dec. 9, 1786. NATHANIEL SMITH.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the First Seſſion of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

SATURDAY, December 9, 1786. A. M.

A petition from Michael Lindemuth was read, of a ſimilar tenor with his petition read in the late Houſe, December 10th, 1785, and praying relief in the premiſes.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read yeſterday, reſpecting the late general election held in and for the county of Bedford, was read the ſecond time, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom were referred the letters of Hugh Barclay and James Martin, reſpecting the diſputed election of Bedford county, and from the papers delivered to the committee, to arrange the ſubject matters of them, beg leave to report,---

That they find, by the return of the firſt diſtrict, Joſeph Powell has 92 votes, Abraham Cable 104.

By the tally liſt of the ſecond diſtrict, Joſeph Powell has 123 votes, Abraham Cable 3.

Note, There are no returns from the third diſtrict, but from a paper which Hugh Barclay ſays he took for his amuſement off the tally liſt of the diſtrict returns at Bedford court-houſe. By this paper it appears, Joſeph Powell has 59 votes, Abraham Cable 52.

By the return of the fourth diſtrict, Joſeph Powell has 88 votes, Abraham Cable 81.

No return or tally papers from the fifth diſtrict; but by the paper taken from the general return by Hugh Barclay, as aforeſaid, Joſeph Powell has 13 votes, Abraham Cable 30.

No return or tally papers from the ſixth diſtrict, but the copy taken by Mr. Barclay, as above, Joſeph Powell has 33 votes, Abraham Cable 16.

Caſting up the ſeveral diſtricts, from the return of the judges and from the copy taken from the tally papers by Hugh Barclay, they ſtand thus---Joſeph Powell 405 votes, Abraham Cable 289, by which it appears Joſeph Powell has one hundred and ſixteen votes higher than Abraham Cable.

Whereupon, On motion of Mr. D. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Canon,

Reſolved, That the papers before the Houſe in the conteſted election for Bedford county, are not ſufficient to ground a determination which ſhall be the third ſitting Member for ſaid county.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for erecting part of the county of Bedford into a ſeparate county," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for giving during a limited time, a right of pre-emption to the actual ſettlers within the counties of Waſhington and Fayette, and that part of Weſtmoreland which lies within the territory purchaſed of the Indians, at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty eight," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act to alter and amend the act, entituled "An Act for eſtabliſhing a court of Admiralty ſeſſions for the trial of crimes and offences, other than piracies and felonies, committed on the high ſeas, or within Admiralty juriſdiction," was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be re-committed.

MONDAY, December 11, 1786. P. M.

A petition and repreſentatian from Robert Towers, John Donaldſon, Owen Jones, the younger, and Caleb Carmalt, the committee appointed by the court of common pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia to manage the eſtate of John Vanderen, who is non compos mentis, was read, ſtating divers difficulties they labour under in the management of the affairs and effects of the ſaid Vanderen, and praying leave to bring in a bill, authoriſing and empowering the petitioners, under the direction of the ſaid court, to ſell ſuch parts of the real eſtate of the ſaid John Vanderen, as ſhall be neceſſary to pay the preſſing demands of his creditors, and to demiſe for a term of years, not exceeding ſeven, ſuch parts of his eſtate as will yield an annual profit, and to ſecure to the bona fide creditors of the ſaid Vanderen their reſpective debts, by mortgages upon his real eſtate, and to take to themſelves grants or confirmations of divers tracts of unpatented lands, for the uſe of the ſaid John Vanderen, and his heirs, for ever.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of this ſtate was read, ſtating the many advantages that would reſult to the commonwealth from an eaſy and convenient communication with the weſtern counties of this ſtate, and praying the Houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and deviſe ſome mode for the improvement of inland navigation.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from John Hills was read, ſetting forth, that as commiſſioners are to be appointed to lay out a new road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, and he is now and for ſome time paſt has been making a map of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, he therefore prays he may be appointed the ſurveyor for laying out the aforeſaid road, in order that he may be the better enabled to proſecute his deſign.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Moſes Moore, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Cheſter, was read, praying to be releaſed from his confinement; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and committed.

A petition from divers truſtees of the German college and charity ſchool, to be eſtabliſhed at the borough of Lancaſter, was read, praying to be incorporated, and that part of the donation lands, appropriated by a former Houſe of Aſſembly for the ſupport of public ſchools, may be allotted for that inſtitution.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed December 1ſt, to report a plan for the more eaſy and ſpeedy collection of the arrears of purchaſe money due for unpatented lands, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member preſented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Union Library company of Hatborough, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Montgomery, which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee, to whom was re-committed December 9th, the bill, entituled "An Act to alter and amend an act, entituled "An Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty juriſdiction," and the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty juriſdiction," reported a bill, entituled "An Act for eſtabliſhing a court of Admiralty ſeſſions for the trial of offences, other than piracies and felonies, committed on the high ſeas, or within Admiralty juriſdiction," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act for giving, during a limited time, a right of pre-emption to the actual ſettlers within the counties of Waſhington and Fayette, and that part of Weſtmoreland which lies within the territory purchaſed of the Indians, at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight," was read the ſecond time, in part debated, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

TUESDAY, December 12, 1786. A. M.

A petition from Andrew Wood and William Shannon, of the city of Philadelphia, attornies of George Wood, late of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, was read, ſtating their objections againſt granting the prayer contained in the petition of Philip Buckius, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition from ſundry perſons, purchaſers and owners of lots near the city of Philadelphia, known by the name of City Lots, read December 1ſt, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition from divers truſtees of the German College and Charity School eſtabliſhed at the borough of Lancaſter, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

The petition of James Pettigrew, read December 4th, was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee appointed November 15th, on the petitions of Daniel Vanderſlice and others.

The petition of divers inhabitants of this commonwealth, ſtating the many advantages which would reſult to this ſtate from an eaſy and convenient communication with the weſtern frontiers thereof, &c. read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition from a number of the inhabitants of the township of Heidelberg, in the county of Dauphin, read December 8th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

On motion of Mr. G. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Will,

Ordered, That Tueſday next be aſſigned, for the ſecond reading of the report of the committee on that part of the meſſage of the Supreme Executive Council of November 15th, which propoſes to reduce the price of the public lands within the laſt Indian purchaſe, and that it be the order of that day.

The committee appointed December 6th, on the petition of David Cloyd, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed November 24th, on the petitions of divers inhabitants of the counties of Waſhington and Fayette, reſpecting the exciſe-laws of this ſtate, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee appointed November 9th, on the petitions of divers inhabitants of the counties of Berks and Northumberland, was read the ſecond time, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the petitions of divers inhabitants of the counties of Berks and Northumberland, complaining of the badneſs of the road leading from Hamburgh, on Schuylkill, in the county of Berks, to the ſettlements in Northumberland county, and of the great damage done thereto by the late flood in Schuylkill, which has in ſome places entirely ruined the ſame, report,---

That your committee, being deſirous to give relief in the premiſes ſo as not to lay an unneceſſary burthen on the people, and conſidering that the paſſage by the ſaid road is of great uſe to the inhabitants of Northumberland and Berks counties, and to the city of Philadelphia, and that the ſaid road paſſes through townſhips in Berks county which are extremely poor, and that the inhabitants thereof cannot poſſibly, under the preſent laws, bear the expence of keeping it in repair: Therefore ſubmit the following reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed, to bring in a bill to raiſe the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds, to be laid out in mending the road from Hamburgh, in Berks county, to Northumberland county line, by the ſaw-mill of Conrad Minnick, in the ſaid county of Berks.

And on the queſtion,---"Will the Houſe adopt the foregoing report?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. D. Clymer and Mr. Smith, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. Meſſrs. Will, Morris, Fitzſimmons, G. Clymer, Hiltzheimer, Gray, Moore, Willing, Ralſton, Evans, Whelen, Roſs, Lilley, J. Heiſter, Kreemer, G. Heiſter, Davis, D. Clymer, P. Trexler, jun. Mawhorter, Brown, Burkhalter, Canon, Antes, Dale, Brackenridge, Alliſon, Moore, Hockley, Miley. 30.

NAYS. Meſſrs. Logan, Wynkoop, Chapman, Upp, Thomas, Lowrey, Hubley, Work, M'Conaughy, M'Clellan, Eichelberger, Whitehill, Beale, Kennedy, Mitchell, Piper, Barr, Wright, M'Dowell, Flenniken, Philips, Gilchreeſt, Smith, M'Calment, Reiff, Clark, Carſon. 27.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Gray, D. Clymer and Dale be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing reſolution.

The report of the committee, appointed to report a plan for the more eaſy and ſpeedy collection of the arrears of purchaſe money due for unpatented lands, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee, appointed to prepare and report a plan for the better ſecuring and more ſpeedy collection of the arrears of purchaſe money due for lands before the 10th day of December, 1776, report---

That by a law paſſed on the 16th day of September, 1785, it was provided, that every perſon holding lands by virtue of any grant, warrant, location or office right, made or accrued before the 10th day of December, 1776, upon which patents had not been iſſued, might, by applying to the proper officers of the land-office, obtain a patent for the lands ſo held, by giving bond for the ſums by them reſpectively due, payable in inſtalments of five equal annual payments; provided ſuch patents were taken out before the 10th day of April, 1787.

From enquiries made at the land-office, the committee find that the law aforeſaid has been entirely diſregarded, as no perſon has hitherto availed themſelves of the benefits held out by it.

The committee are informed that no proper method has yet been adopted to deſignate the lands under this predicament; from which cauſe it is probable ſome impoſitions have been practiſed, by perſons taking out new warrants, and thereby evading the arrears of the original.

In order to encourage the payment of the arrears aforeſaid by further indulgence, and to deſignate with certainty the property held under ſuch warrants, the committee ſubmit the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That all perſons indebted for arrears of purchaſe money before the 10th day of December, 1776, ſhall be entitled to receive a patent therefor, by applying to the proper officers on or before the 10th day of April, 1788, and paying (beſides the uſual fees of office) at leaſt one fourth of the ſums by them reſpectively due, in the paper emiſſion of 1781, in the bills of credit of 1785, or in ſpecie, and giving a mortgage for the balance that may be due, payable, with intereſt, in three equal annual payments; and that the expence of ſuch mortgage be ten ſhillings, and no more.

Reſolved, That all lands, of which the purchaſe money is not paid or ſecured in manner aforeſaid on or before the 10th day of April, 1788, ſhall be ſold by the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties in which they may lie, and the monies ariſing therefrom, or ſo much as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the debt due to the ſtate, after deducting the expence of the ſale, ſhall be paid into the State Treaſury.

And in order to enable the Commiſſioners to aſcertain the lands which ſhall not be patented,

That the Surveyor-General cauſe to be made out certificates of all the ſurveys made and returned into his office, beginning with the oldeſt.

That the certificates ſo made out be delivered to the Secretary of the land-office, who ſhall certify thereon, from his book of original entries, the ſums of purchaſe, and the commencement of the intereſt.

That the certificates ſo made out, and certified, be delivered to the Receiver-General, who ſhall make the neceſſary ſearches and calculations, and aſcertain the balance due by each warrantee; and ſhall deliver them over to the Comptroller-General, who ſhall direct the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties to pro-

ceed to the ſale of all ſuch lands as ſhall not be patented on or before the time aforeſaid.

That the expence incurred by the officers of the land-office, in the execution of the duties enjoined by the act to be paſſed in conformity to theſe reſolutions, ſhall be paid out of the ſtate treaſury, upon the order of the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, after having been allowed by the Comptroller-General.

That a committee be appointed, to bring in a bill agreeably to the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the committee who brought in the above report, be a committee to prepare and bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing reſolutions.

[To be continued.]

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 27.

We have it from good authority, that ſeveral officers commanding companies, held a meeting at Pelham, on their return from Worceſter, and voted, that it was highly neceſſary that the ſeveral companies and regiments in the county of Hampſhire be properly organized and officered, and raiſed a committee of 17 from the ſeveral regiments to put the aforeſaid vote in execution.

We are credibly informed, that the renowned Mr. Shays has been, for ſome time paſt, ſo extremely careful of his own preſervation as to keep a conſtant guard about his perſon, and alſo at his *Seat* in Pelham----And that ------ Billings, of Amherſt, has likewiſe kept about 30 men on duty, to guard him from a ſuppoſed danger of being taken by light horſe men.

BOSTON, January 4.

Preparatory arrangements, we are confidently aſſured, are now making, in order to protect the court of common pleas, which, agreeably to adjournment, is to ſit at Worceſter the 23d inſtant.

WORCESTER, *January* 6.

The reſtoration of the public peace in this county, and thoſe of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, is an event devoutly to be wiſhed for by every good member of ſociety; we flattered ourſelves that that period was faſt advancing; but the riſing of the inſurgents laſt week to prevent the ſitting of the Courts of Common Pleas, &c. at Springfield, in the county of Hampſhire, has damped our hope, and we are now fearful that the bleſſing we need, is yet at a diſtance. The prayer of the wiſe and good is, "that the inhabitants of theſe three counties may know the things that belong to their peace, before they are hid for ever from their eyes."---The number of inſurgents who prevented the Courts ſitting at Springfield, was about three hundred; they were headed by the noted Capt. Shays, and Luke Day and his brother. A coreſpondent obſerves, that for very particular reaſons, government did not order any oppoſition to be made; but the conſequence of another riſing to oppoſe the Courts of Juſtice, may be juſtly dreaded.

ALBANY, *January* 4.

On Sunday morning laſt, between the hours of four and five, the houſe occupied by Mr. Joſeph Johnſon, weaver, at Whitehall farm, two miles from this city, was diſcovered to be on fire by the people at the white-houſe on ſaid farm; and before ſufficient aſſiſtance could arrive to extinguiſh the flames, the houſe and ſtable adjoining were entirely conſumed.---This melancholy accident is greatly heightened by the death of Mr. Johnſon and two of his children, who periſhed in the flames; as did alſo two horſes and a cow. At the time the fire broke out, there were in the houſe, four of Mr. Johnſon's children; two, however, eſcaped by leaping out of the chamber window.------Mrs. Johnſon (who for ſome time paſt has been diſordered in her ſenſes) ſlept from home on Saturday night---which circumſtance, it is more than probable, prevented her from ſuffering, with her huſband and children, a premature death.

NEW-YORK, January 11.

We learn that "the King of Pruſſia, anxious of emulating the wiſdom and glory of his immortal uncle, has formed the plan of a Court of Honor, for the purpoſe of preventing the diabolical practice of Duelling;" and that "this court is to be eſtabliſhed in all the dominions of his ſaid Majeſty." Herein is diſcovered univerſal benevolence, and love for the human ſpecies; a principle greatly noble, which can be condemned by none except the abandoned claſs of mankind.---Honor is a word hardly to be defined---and never, except by by the rules of reigning prejudices, which are---ever were---and ever will be pernicious.---Honor!---it is a chimera---abſtractedly conſidered, a mere phantom!---How happy would it be for the United States of America, were theſe prejudices reduced to order by a ſimilar Court of Honor!---Where is the American hero who would, in this caſe alſo, tread in a Frederick's foot-ſteps.---The following, reſpecting ſaid court, are Frederick's Regulations.

Any officer or gentleman, ſtriking his equal in any manner whatſoever, to be declared infamous, and be confined in a fortreſs for life. If the perſon who received the blow ſhould happen to be the aggreſſor, by any ſort of outrage, he ſhall be confined for three or ſix years, according to the aggravation of his offence; and if an officer, he ſhall be ſtruck off, beſides the impriſonment. Perſons ſending or accepting a challenge, inſtead of applying to this court, to be confined in a fortreſs for three or ſix years. A duel taking place, and one of the parties being killed, the ſurvivor to be conſidered as an aſſaſſin, and puniſhed with death; and if none of the parties ſhould fall, both ſhall be impriſoned in a fortreſs for ten years, and even for life. Perſons laying hold of a weapon in a private quarrel, though making no uſe of it, to be confined for three years. Any perſon threatening another with a duel, or ſome material injury, to be conſidered as a violator of the public peace, and be confined for one or two years. Any perſon flying his country, after fighting a duel, to forfeit his eſtate during his life, and his effigy to be ſtuck to the pillory. Any perſon acting in a duel as ſecond, to be puniſhed with five years impriſonment in a fortreſs; and a life being loſt, the confinement of the ſecond to extend to ten years. Any perſon abetting or enticing another to demand ſatisfaction by means of a duel, to be puniſhed with one or ſeveral years impriſonment. The ſame puniſhment to be inflicted on any one caſting a reflection on, or ſhewing a pointed diſreſpect for a perſon applying to this court. The offender in this caſe to be likewiſe deprived of his employments and titles of honor. Any diſpute attended with extraordinary circumſtances, to be referred to the throne.

HUMANITY!---thou nobleſt of the virtues!---in whatever clime thou art found, reverence, the neareſt kin to adoration, is thy juſt due!---It affords a peculiar pleaſure to be able to inform our readers, that farther accounts, which aſſiſt to enhance the real merits of Captain Deas's humane deliverance of the crew of the ſloop Polly, [particulars of which ſee in the following letter from Newport,] are received, viz. that Captain Deas's crew were reduced to ſhort allowance of proviſions themſelves; notwithſtanding which he lay ſeveral hours by the wreck, and made many attempts before he could effect the temporal ſalvation of the unhappy ſufferers.

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated December 21.

"Laſt Thurſday put in here in diſtreſs, Captain David Deas, commander of the ſloop Sally, bound from Curracoa to New-York, out 41 days. In lat 36, 30, he fell in with the wreck of the ſloop Polly, Alexander Gardner, maſter, who left New-York on Friday, the firſt of December, bound to Charleſton, South-Carolina. On Sunday, at 12 o'clock, P. M. the wreck had a ſevere gale at W. N. W. when ſhe was put before the wind for two hours, and then hove to, under a balanced mainſail, in lat. 35, 30, long. 73, 30, ſprung a leak---all hands on board employed in pumping and bailing---finding it impoſſible to free her, cut away her maſt at maſthead to prevent her from upſetting. At 9, P. M. the wreck filled with water, when Capt. Gardner, his ſon, Samuel Whitney, mate, George Kelley, John Coventry, and John Clarke, paſſengers, and two ſeamen, took the boat and put off from the hulk; when at the diſtance of 15 yards from the wreck, the boat upſet; the Captain, Mate, and one ſeaman ſaved themſelves by ſwimming to the wreck; the reſt of the boat's crew unfortunately periſhed. Tueſday the bulk-head waſhed away, and her quarters ſtove in. In this horrid ſituation, eight ſouls were left till Friday the 8th inſt. when Capt. Deas fell in with the wreck, and relieved from her, Capt. Gardner, Samuel Whitney, mate, Mr. Abraham Jacobs, of Charleſton, South-Carolina, and Mr. Solomon Lyon, paſſengers, and four ſeamen, who were almoſt periſhed with hunger, thirſt, and the waſhing of the ſea, having been deprived of bread, water and every other ſuſtenance for 4 days. The hulk muſt have ſunk before the next morning. The kind treatment of Capt. Deas, and Crew, and his exertions for the preſervation of the unhappy ſufferers, was ſuch, as animated them with every mark of gratitude towards their benefactors, whoſe particular attention is characteriſtic among their fellow creatures.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, as a market ſkiff was returning home with four men and one woman, they very imprudently took hold of a tow rope from a ſloop at Corlaer's-hook, under full ſail, by which the ſkiff was inſtantly filled with water, and overturned; the man that had the rope held faſt until he was taken on board the ſloop, the other four were thrown out of the ſkiff when fortunately the three men, one of whom only could ſwim, got faſt hold of the boat; in attempting to get hold of her bottom, ſhe turned up again with the young woman in her, who had come up under the boat, and taken hold of one of the benches; they then all got into the ſkiff, and juſt kept their heads above water, till Mr. Morgan, ſhip-carpenter, and another man, in a ſmall boat, at the riſk of their lives, took them off, or they muſt have periſhed with cold, or been drowned. Several wood boats paſſed by them, and refuſed to yield them any aſſiſtance; we wiſh to give the names of thoſe inhuman wretches.

On Thurſday laſt the Hon. Major General Baron Steuben received the following letter, accompanied with a moſt elegant ſword, an acknowledgement of his eminent ſervices rendered to the United States:

SIR, *War-Office, January* 4, 1787.

THE United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their act of the 15th of April, 1784, expreſſed their high ſenſe of your military talents, ſervices and character, and as an honorable evidence thereof they directed that a gold hilted ſword ſhould be preſented to you. It is with great ſatisfaction I embrace the occaſion of preſenting you with the invaluable memorial of their ſentiments and your eminent merits.

Were it poſſible to enhance the honor conferred by the ſovereign authority, it would be derived from the conſideration, that their applauſe was reciprocated by the late illuſtrious commander in chief, and the whole army. *I have the honor to be,*

Sir, with the moſt perfect conſideration,
Your obedient and humble ſervant,
H. KNOX.

The Hon. Major General Baron de Steuben, late Inſpector General of the armies of the United States.

To which the Baron returned the following polite anſwer.

SIR,

I HAVE been honored with your letter, and Captain Stagg has delivered me the ſword which the United States were pleaſed to order by their act of 15th April, 1784.

Permit me, Sir, to requeſt that you would expreſs to Congreſs the high ſentiments of reſpect and acknowledgement with which I received this diſtinguiſhed mark of their regard.

To a ſoldier ſuch ſentiments are ever dear, and that this is accompanied with the approbation of our late commander in chief, of yourſelf and the army in general, will always be my greateſt glory.

Accept Sir, my ſincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have communicated this preſent, and believe me,

Sir, &c.

DESCRIPTION of the SWORD.

It was made in London, under the direction of Colonel Smith, and executed by the firſt workmen in that kingdom.---The ſmall medalions on each ſide the top of the hilt preſents an eagle perched on a bunch of the arrows, with a wreath of laurel in her bill, and wings extended ready to riſe. The modeſt Genius of America fills the front medalion on the hilt, dreſſed in a flowing robe, ornamented with a new conſtellation, holding an olive branch in her right arm, and a dagger in her left hand, and the fair field of liberty flouriſhing in the back ground: It is anſwered on the oppoſite ſide with the full figure of Minerva, in martial dreſs, robed and ornamented with the ſame ſtars; the bird of wiſdom is ſeated near; her left hand being extended, preſents the olive branch while the right is properly ſupported by the ſpear, this figure is martial and gay; the other is mild and modeſtly embraces the olive branch, but holds the dagger with firmneſs. The bow of the hilt preſents drums, colours, halberts, &c. &c. &c. The ſword and *blue book** fill the two lower ones---two eagles, ſeated on knobs of colours ſurrounded with ſtars and holding a ſprig of an olive branch in the bill, with extended wings, are emblems of peace and protection, under the ſword and blue book (which our country cannot too ſtrictly attend to) The two oppoſite medalions are filled with trophies of war, and the following inſcription modeſtly placed out of view, under the ſhield.---"*The United States to Major General Baron Steuben, 15th April, 1784, for military merit.*"

* The Baron's excellent regulations for our army, commonly called the *blue book.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 17.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, to a gentleman in this city, dated January 7.

"The preſent moment only affords time to acquaint you of a moſt dreadful fire that broke out this morning in a houſe oppoſite to Pennock and Nicholſon's; it caught that ſquare, and from that, including Mr. Warrington's, to a corner houſe of Mr. Groves, all conſumed to aſhes."

Extract of another letter from Richmond.

"I am ſorry to inform you of one of the greateſt miſfortunes that could befal this city in its infant ſtate.---On the 7th inſtant a fire was diſcovered in Mr. Roſs's large ſtore, at the foot of Shockoe Hill, which was entirely conſumed; Grove's, Pennocks, Skepwiths and Co's. Nelſons, Heron and Co's. ſtores, and indeed the whole range of buildings on that ſide of the way, as far as the treaſury. Burd's ware-houſe, with all the tobacco in it, is conſumed. You ſhall have the particulars in my next."

A particular account of this terrible conflagration has not yet been received, nor the damages aſcertained; but it is ſaid, near 100 houſes have been deſtroyed, among which were 20 public and private ware-houſes, full of dry goods and tobacco.

A letter from a gentleman in Glaſgow, dated 20th October, to his friend in this city, mentions,--"That Scotland never ſaw a more promiſing time than the preſent; her manufactures are riſing into great repute, and her fiſheries, the particular gift of bounteous heaven, feed her induſtrious poor with plenty of cheap proviſions. In ſhort, a ſpirit of enterpriſe, and abundance of food, ſeem at once to unite in raiſing the country of Cakes to a moſt reſpectful ſtation among the nations of the world. Britain has nearly cut out of the Muſlin trade the ſtaves of India, and from the vaſt quantities manufactured and ſold here as well as in the adjacent towns, there is great reaſon to believe this country will obtain the pre-eminence of Manchester in that article.

His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Duke of Cumberland, Captain Paddy, will ſail with the mail from New-York for Falmouth on Wedneſday the 7th day of February, wind and weather permitting.

His Moſt Chriſtan Majeſty's Packet Courier de New-York, Chevalier de Joubert commander, will ſail with the mail from New-York for l'Orient the 15th of February next.

*** The MERCHANTS and TRADERS of the city of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at the *City-Tavern* on FRIDAY, the 19th inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, to conſider the propriety of electing a Committee for the current year, and, if deemed neceſſary, to elect the ſame. The preſent ſituation of our commercial affairs, has rendered this meeting, in the opinion of the late Committee, indiſpenſably neceſſary, and it is hoped it will be very large.

§||§ A ſtated meeting of the *American Philoſophical Society* will be held at the Univerſity next FRIDAY evening, at ſix o'clock, when a number of Gentlemen, propoſed as *new Members*, are to be balloted for. A full meeting of the Society is therefore neceſſary, and moſt earneſtly requeſted, on this occaſion.

Jan. 17. R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING, wholeſale and retail, by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard's ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1787.

To be Sold at public Sale,

On the thirty-firſt day of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, about 11 miles from the city, and within three quarters of a mile of the Briſtol road. It conſiſts of rather more than 50 acres, and has on it a good houſe, barn, frame barrack and ſtables. Near the dwelling is a good log houſe, which for many years has accommodated a family, excluſive of that which occupies the manſion-houſe. In the above tract are 16 or 17 acres of watered meadow, which may be much improved, and two excellent orchards in their prime, bearing pippins and other good fruit.

Within the yard encloſing the dwelling-houſe is a collection of the beſt fruit, ſuch as apricots, pears, cherries, &c. and near the door a well of fine water. There are alſo a few acres of woodland belonging to this farm. The ſituation is high, healthy and agreeable.

As there is a road running thro' the plantation, which divides it into two equal parts, and in each about the ſame quantity of meadow and orchard, it is propoſed to ſell them ſeparately. The perſon or perſons purchaſing will be expected to pay fifty pounds for each part in three weeks from the day of ſale. A very conſiderable credit will be given for the reſidue of the purchaſe money.

The ſale will be on the day abovementioned, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, when and where attendance, on behalf of Mrs. Suſanna Morris, the owner of the above farm, will be given, and further terms of ſale be made known, by

JACOB RUSH.

N. B. Poſſeſſion of the premiſes will be given the firſt of April to the perſons purchaſing. Jan. 15, 1787.

To be Sold at private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 200 acres, of which there are 60 acres of good woodland well timbered, and about 12 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, a good ſtone and frame dwelling houſe and kitchen, a good draw-well in the kitchen, a good ſpring with a good ſtone houſe over it, a tolerable good barn and ſtables and a very good bearing orchard of various ſorts of fruit, all in good repair, and lays on the great road leading from Wilmington to the Great Valley, and within half a mile of the New Court-houſe at the ſign of the Turk's Head.

¶ THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

On SATURDAY, February 6th,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be expoſed to SALE, by public vendue, at the Store lately occupied by Adam Foulke, on Sims's wharff, below the Drawbridge,

Sundry Sorts of Goods, viz.

SPIRITS, Weſt-India rum, Philadelphia ditto, cherry ditto, cherry brandy, tamarinds.

Tin ware, &c. Coffee pots, large and ſmall; tin and copper teakettles, lamps with ſingle and double ſpouts, pint mugs, large flat candleſticks, large and ſmall graters, quart, pint and half-pint funnels, large and ſmall dripping pans, large and ſmall duſt pans, large and ſmall ſauce pans cullenders, fiſh kettles, large and ſmall camp kettles, large and ſmall ſugar cheſts, cheeſe toaſters, candle boxes, pudding pans, tinder boxes, diſh and plate covers, ſkimmers, quart and pint jacks, drudging boxes, tea canniſters, ſave-alls, extinguiſhers, patty pans, nutmeg graters.

Crockery ware, &c. White cups and ſaucers, quart mugs variegated, waſhhand baſons, bowls, ſallad diſhes, coffee pots, plates, diſhes, pint and half-pint tumblers, chamber pots, cream pots, black jugs, tea pots, a large ſtove.

Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Adam Foulke, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. The money to be paid on delivery of the goods.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Greſwold, deceaſed, late of Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, are deſired to make payment on or before the tenth day of April next; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to

¶ SARAH GRESWOLD, Adminiſtratrix.

Upper Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, Jan. 16.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on or about the twenty-third of December, a ſtray grey HORSE, ſuppoſed to be ten years old, about twelve and a half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

† ABNER EVANS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS WHARTON, ſen. late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to OWEN JONES, jun. Acting Executor.

RACHEL WHARTON,
WILLIAM WHARTON,
OWEN JONES, jun.
WILLIAM FISHER,
} Execut.

Philad. Nov. 16, 1786. ¶ 3 m.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of William Thomas, innkeeper, in Hilltown townſhip, on Wedneſday, the 24th of this inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Hilltown aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Mathews, John M'Calla and by the Bethlehem road, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, frame barn, &c. thereon.

Alſo, At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, Horſes, Cattle, green Corn in the ground, &c. Taken in execution as the property of James Armſtrong, and to be ſold by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 25th inſt. at the houſe of Paul Samſell, innkeeper, in Lower Milford townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Milford aforeſaid, containing 130 acres, more or leſs, with two good log houſes and barns thereon, and a quantitiy of excellent meadow made, bounded by lands of George Wiker, Eſq; Paul Samſell and others. Alſo, At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, Horſes, Cows, green Corn in the ground, a quantity of Hay, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Philip Trumbower, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 26th of this inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Burk, in Richland townſhip, two Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, ſituate in Richland aforeſaid, the one containing about 200 acres, with a griſt and ſaw-mill erected thereon; the other containing 130 acres. Alſo, At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, Horſes, Cattle, Implements of huſbandry, Houſhold Furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Burk, and to be ſold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 5, 1787. †

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 27th of this inſt. on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of excellent Land, containing about 81 acres, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, bounded by land of William Roberts and others. Alſo, At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, Stock, Implements of huſbandry, Houſhold Furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Jonathan Kinſey, and to be ſold by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 30th of this inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about 160 acres, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, bounded by Neſhaminy creek, and land of Joſeph Baldwin, David Edgar, Robert Patterſon and others. Alſo, At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, Stock, a ſet of Carpenters Tools, Houſhold Furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Edgar, and to be ſold by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of this inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 240 acres, ſituate in Falls townſhip, bounded by lands of David Scott and others, and by the river Delaware. Alſo, At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, Stock, Implements of huſbandry, Houſhold Furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Scott, and to be ſold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 5, 1787. †

Eaſton, Northampton county, December 28, 1786.

BY virtue of certain writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Michael Shnyder, in Whitehall townſhip, on Monday, the 22d day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, two certain Tracts of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, one of them bounded by land of Frederick Hill, John Lardner and others containing 60 acres, more or leſs, late the property of George Good; and the other of them bounded by land of George Schlotterbeck, George Flexer and others, containing about 100 acres, more or leſs, late the property of John Ritter; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, December 28, 1786.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Michael Bobſt, in Weiſenburg townſhip, on Tueſday, the 23d day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, bounded by land of Peter Hettinger and vacant land, containing about 100 acres, more or leſs, late the property of John Shier; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

† PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, December 28, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Henry Groſs, in the town of Northampton, on Wedneſday, the 24th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain log Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the ſaid town of Northampton, on the weſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, bounded on the eaſt by ſaid ſtreet, on the ſouth by a lot of Philip Klotz, on the north by a lot of Peter Biſhop, deceaſed, containing in front 60 feet, in depth 230 feet, late the property of Abraham Smith; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, Jan. 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Opp, in the town of Eaſton, on Saturday, the 27th day of this inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in William's townſhip, bounded by lands of Thomas Long, Jacob Bucher and others, containing about 10 acres, more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon erected; late the property of Iſaac Bucher; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, January 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Seigfried, in Allen townſhip, on Monday, the 29th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by the river Lehigh, lands of Henry Steiner, John M'Nair and Frederick Hower, and containing about 70 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 30 acres are cleared; late the property of Michael Kelper; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

† PETER EALER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of Edward Jones, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, and others, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good framed brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder. ¶ January 10, 1786.

*** A three ſtory HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, to be LET. Enquire as above.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans Court, on THURSDAY, the firſt day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternon, on the premiſes, all that Plantation and Tract of LAND, containing 32 acres, ſituate near the Market-houſe, in Germantown, fronting on the main ſtreet, and bounded by recorded roads leading to divers mills; about 6 acres of the premiſes is good meadow, 6 acres of orchard or choice fruit, and there is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, beſides kitchen and ſtores, a pump in the yard, and a large ſtone barn, the whole in good order.

Alſo, To be Sold at the ſame time, about 6 acres of grain in the ground, a wind-mill, cloaths-preſs, dreſſer and cheſt of drawers. All late the eſtate of Peter Buckius, deceaſed. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

PETER BUCKIUS,
WILLIAM PIPER,
Jan. 8, 1786. CHRISTIAN ROSINE, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN BUTT.

¶

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, within about five miles of this city, containing about 60 acres, 22½ of which are meadow; there are on ſaid place a large brick houſe and kitchen, a well of excellent water, and two large orchards of the beſt grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. ‡

Philadelphia, January 3, 1787.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.

A SCHOONER that will carry about 425 barrels of flour, is compleatly fitted for the ſea, and her cabin lately put in good order and painted. She is about two years and a half old, Virginia built, and a remarkable faſt ſailer, and now lies at the wharff the lower end of Southwark, oppoſite the old fort. For terms apply to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Broker.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1787.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle county, and ſtate of Delaware, on the 9th day of November laſt, an Iriſh ſervant, named James Burnes, came from Cork in the ſhip Favorite, Captain Valance, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſmooth faced, talks good Engliſh, looks very pale, having the ague, but naturally of a ruddy complexion; he has been accuſtomed to farming buſineſs with me, but it is probable he will go to his old buſineſs, an oſtler or waiter, as that will be ready money to get liquor, he being fond of it; had on when he went away, a grey cloth coat much worn, white cloth waiſtcoat, with metal buttons, corduroy breeches, and trowſers over them, wool hat half worn, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BOOTH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and recruiting officers are forbid to take ſaid ſervant at their peril. ¶

Norris-town gaol, January 1, 1787.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away, on the 20th day of October laſt, an Iriſh man by name of Thomas Godwin, about 5 feet 6 inches high, down look, red ſhort hair; had on a blue ſailor jacket and trowſers. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, in three weeks from this date, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.

¶ WILLIAM STROUD, Goaler.

Bank of North-America.

January 1ſt, 1787.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend was declared of three per cent. on the capital ſtock for the laſt half year, and the ſame will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

TO BE SOLD, by
Edward & Iſaac Penington,

At their Store in *Saſſafras-ſtreet*,

Single refined Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugar.

Alſo, Sugar-Houſe Molaſſes. ¶

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did execute three ſeveral bonds, bearing date about the beginning of May, 1786 each of them conditioned for the payment of fifty pounds, in gold or ſilver money, to a certain Jacob Vanfoſſen, late of Worceſter townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, the firſt of them on the 27th day of November, 1787, the ſecond of them on the 27th November, 1789; and the other of them on the 27th November, 1791; all which bonds were given in part of the conſideration for a tract of land, which the ſaid Jacob Vanfoſſen ſold and conveyed to the ſubſcriber, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip; And whereas there are ſuch arrearages of taxes againſt the ſaid land, as will probably very much injure the ſubſcriber, and which the ſaid Vanfoſſen ought to have diſcharged before he removed out of this ſtate: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons againſt taking any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds, or either of them, as I am determined to pay no part thereof, before I am well aſſured that the ſaid Vanfoſſen has diſcharged the ſaid arrearages of tax, unleſs compelled thereto by due courſe of law. DERICK KEYSER.

Worceſter, December 26th, 1786. ¶

WHEREAS Joſeph Miley, of Lower Merion, in the county of Montgomery, blackſmith, and Mary his wife, have made an aſſignment of all their real and perſonal eſtates to us, the ſubſcribers, in truſt for the benefit of his creditors. All perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Joſeph Miley are therefore requeſted to make payment of their ſeveral debts to us, or either of us, the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid Joſeph Miley, are deſired to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

ALGERNON ROBERTS,
Dec. 16, 1786. JOSEPH PRICE, } Aſſignees.
¶ RICHARD TUNIS,

WE, the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of Joſeph Miley and wife, have diſcovered that a certain Michael Smith has obtained a bond from ſaid Miley, conditioned for the payment of 35l. or thereabouts, which appears to have been obtained after an aſſignment of his real and perſonal eſtates had been made to us, and fraudulently antidated a conſiderable time back: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as we are determined not to pay the ſame.

ALGERNON ROBERTS,
December 29, 1786. JOSEPH PRICE,
¶ RICHARD TUNIS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſhua Ledlie, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to ANDREW LEDLIE, Adminiſtrator.

December 30th, 1786.

N. B. All books, papers, &c. relating thereto, are requeſted to be delivered to George Campbell, Eſquire, Regiſter, Philadelphia county. ¶

Mountholly, December 27, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARTHA CALVERT, late of Mount-holly, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame; and all who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of February next, in order for ſettlement.

JOHN BISPHAM, }
¶ PETER SHIRAS, } Adminiſtrators.

Twelfth month, 23 day 1786.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of WILLIAM JOHNSON, at Frankford-mill, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, eight years old laſt fall, about 14 hands 1 inch high, bald face and wall eyes, lately ſhod before, trots and paces ſome. Whoever brings the ſaid mare, to the owner, living in Biberry townſhip, near Doctor Edwards, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare only, ¶ JOHN ROBERTS.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1787.

Winter Eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Stages.

FROM the firſt of November to the firſt of May, the Eaſtern Mail arrives on

Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays, } *At 4 o'clock, P. M.*

And ſets out on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays and Thurſdays, } *At half paſt 2 o'clock, P. M.*

The Southern Mail arrives on Wedneſdays and Fridays, } *At 10 o'clock, A. M.*

And ſets out on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, } *At half paſt 2 o'clock, P. M.*

SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT.

From the firſt of May to the firſt of November, the Eaſtern Mail arrives on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays, } *At 11 o'clock, A. M.*

And ſets out on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays, } *At half paſt 7 o'clock, A. M.*

The Southern Mail arrives on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, } *At 4 o'clock P. M.*

And ſets out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, } *At half paſt 7 o'clock, A. M.*

N. B. As the utmoſt punctuality is neceſſary, it is therefore requeſted that Letters will be left at the Office ſeaſonably, to prevent their being delayed until next poſt day.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

LE TELIER, and Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, they have removed to the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, the fifth door from the ſtore formerly occupied by them at the corner of ſaid ſtreet and Market-ſtreet, where they are ſtill carrying on the grocery buſineſs in as extenſive a manner and on the ſame reaſonable terms as formerly. ctf Philad. Dec. 26, 1786.

To be Rented for a term of Years,

And entered on the 25th day of March next,

A VALUABLE Plantation and tract of marſh meadow ground, ſituate on Tinicum iſland, in Cheſter county, diſtant from Philadelphia about 10 miles, very ſuitable for thoſe that would chooſe to follow the grazing and farming buſineſs. The plantation conſiſting of about 100 acres of excellent upland, ſuitable for any ſort of grain, with a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a good ſtone ſpring-houſe convenient to the ſame, likewiſe, a good orchard of excellent fruit trees, that ſeldom miſs bearing. The marſh meadow lays adjoining the upland, and conſiſts of 160 acres, and lays along the river Delaware, which makes it convenient for any ſort of water carriage; the banks belonging to the ſaid marſh meadow will be delivered to the tenants in good order. The many advantages ariſing from the fertility of the ſoil and the convenient ſituation of the above plantation and marſh meadow ground, makes it worthy the notice of thoſe who would chooſe to be in the farming and grazing line. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the above plantation.

ISRAEL TAYLOR.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.